

LAST EDITION.

TO INVADE PRUSSIA.

THOUSANDS MAY BE IDLE.

SILVER TALK BEGUN.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE L.

LAST EDITION.

WAS SHE MURDERED?

**Russian Troops Declared to Be Under Emergency Orders.**

Forces Massed at Kalish with Bombs and Batteries.

Ready to Cut Off Prussian Communication at a Moment's Word.

**Latest Reports Concerning the Ministerial Crisis in Germany.**

These reports have their origin in political gossip which is not entirely trustworthy. It can be again stated to-day, as was stated in these dispatches yesterday, that nothing definite whatever is known, and that the whole question is held in abeyance pending the return of the Emperor from his hunting seat at Hubertusstock.

**Hungarian Peasants Attempt to Burn Up a Burgomaster.**

BUDAPEST, March 22.—At Orcho, in Northern Hungary, a number of peasants who thought that they had been badly treated in the distribution of government relief determined to take revenge on the Burgomaster for their fancied wrongs.

**Dangerous Revolt Spreading in Eastern Siberia.**

VIENNA, March 22.—A Lemberg paper reports serious uprisings in Eastern Siberia, resulting from the forced conversion of Buddhists by Russian Orthodox missionaries.

**Prince Bismarck is Recovering from His Russian Illness.**

BERLIN, March 22.—Prince Bismarck is recovering from the sudden illness with which he was attacked yesterday.

**A Spanish Marquis Found Murdered in His Bed.**

LONDON, March 22.—A despatch has been received from Granada, Spain, stating that the Marquis of Casaesola was found dead in his room yesterday.

**President Carnot's Message of Welcome to Queen Victoria.**

PARIS, March 22.—President Carnot has sent to Queen Victoria, who yesterday arrived at Costebelle, in the South of France, where she will remain five weeks, a most cordial telegram of welcome.

**Cable Brevities.**

Night run to the London and River Plate Bank at Montevideo.

Forlignan Barbadoe, the well-known bronze founder, died today at Paris.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, rector at Cranford, England, has been killed while hunting with the hounds.

Durham's striking miners are advised to accept the Federation's military organization.

A farmer's wife named McDonald at Ballinacorney, County Down, is reported to have been killed by a horse while driving to the market.

The result of the French trial, who occupy the country seat of the Duke of Devonshire in Scotland, has been announced, and it is expected that the suppression will result in a military organization.

**Economical and effective is THE WORLD'S REAL ESTATE INDEX.**

Don't wait for your ship to come in. Get there as above.

**MRS. RAMSEY HAD HER HUSBY.**

"Told Me It Was None of My Business, Too," Says Mrs. Brown.

Several Witnesses for Character Called by Mr. Ramsey.

The case of David H. Ramsey, charged with having shot his wife in a fit of jealousy at her house, 171 West Forty-fifth street, on May 22, 1890, was continued in Part II. of the court of General Sessions this morning.

The first witness called was Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, a dressmaker. She called on Mrs. Ramsey in 1889, when Mrs. Ramsey was living in Forty-seventh street under the name of Mrs. Hemming. Mrs. Brown said that she was living with Mr. Ramsey, the witness's husband. Witness had asked why Mrs. Hemming had stolen Mr. Brown from her.

Mrs. Hemming had replied that she loved him and wanted to live with him.

"Why don't you get a single man to live with," asked Mrs. Brown, "instead of stealing a man from his wife and four children?"

Mrs. Ramsey, who was called by Mr. Ramsey, testified that she was a good character. Witness had not known Mrs. Ramsey for a few weeks, and while she did not know anything personally about her, she knew that her husband's reputation at Ramsey, N. Y., was bad, and he would not be a good character.

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**Walking Delegates Pushing the Strike on Contractor Downey.**

They Claim They Can Stop All Work on the New Astor Hotel.

The night between Contractor John R. Downey, who is building the new Astor hotel, and the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades shows no signs of settlement to-day, and there is a possibility that it will lead to the idleness of a large number of men through sympathetic strikes.

The painters, cornice and skylight makers and roofers on the Taylor Building, at Fifty-first street and Broadway, one of Contractor Downey's jobs, were ordered out this morning, and this swelled the number of men on strike on Downey's job and in his carpenter shop at Thirty-third street and Ninth avenue, to about 300, according to the contractor's estimate. The Board of Delegates, however, say that about 600 men are out.

Work on the Astor hotel—the New Netherlands, at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, and the Hotel Waldorf, at Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue—cannot go on much longer, the delegates claim, for lack of material.

The strike of the building material handlers has apparently been the delegates' strongest card, but if material were on hand the contractors would be able to keep the work going right on. The supply of material is, however, nearly exhausted, and within a day or two the men now at work will be compelled to stop.

According to Mr. Downey this would add only a few days to the building time, but the delegates assert that it would swell the number to 1,000.

The men now out include masons, carpenters, steam and gas fitters and helpers, cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, machine wood-workers, building material drivers, derricks, cranes and the steam cutters, painters, cornice and skylight makers and roofers.

Unless the trouble is speedily settled the delegates declare they will order out the building trades on every job where the Pelham Hotel Holding Company has engineers at work. Such a move would throw out of work several thousand men in this city and Brooklyn.

It is really against the Pelham Hotel Holding Company that this strike is directed, it is said. When the strike on the Astor hotels was ordered several weeks ago, because Downey employed cabinet-makers on carpenter's work, five of the Pelham company's engineers returned to work and were declared to be non-union men.

After the settlement of the strike with Downey, the discharge of these engineers was demanded by the delegates. Downey says they are employed by sub-contractors and he cannot compel them to discharge the men. Moreover, the Pelham engineers have organized a union of their own.

**Mr. Bland Opens the Free-Coinage Debate in the House.**

"This Bill Proposes to Go Back a Hundred Years," Says He.

Galleries Crowded with Spectators When the Discussion Began.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The interest in the question of the free coinage of silver was manifested in the House this morning by the increased attendance of members, by the unusual activity of the corps of newspaper correspondents, and by the crowd that thronged the galleries.

The diplomatic gallery which, as a general thing, presents an array of empty benches, today added its quota of spectators.

On the floor members clustered together in little groups and discussed the situation. Antisilver men being apparently more active in their missionary work than the men in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Tracey, of New York, Mr. Harter, of Ohio, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, were ubiquitous. The leader of the silver forces, Mr. Bland, of Missouri, was not present, making his appearance, evidently confident that his able lieutenants would mop up the work of campaign without his personal supervision.

Mr. Bland entered the hall after a few minor pieces of business had been transacted and at once called up the special order, being the bill for the free coinage of gold and silver and for the issue of coin notes.

Mr. Bland was set down to open the discussion in behalf of the free-coinage people, and Representative Williams, of Massachusetts, an anti-free-coinage Democrat, to make the opening speech in opposition to the bill.

The bill having been read in full, Mr. Bland took the floor, but was immediately interrupted by Mr. Tracey, of New York, with a point of order that the bill must receive its first consideration in committee of the whole.

Mr. Bland's speech was a long and able one, in which he presented the case for the free coinage of silver. He argued that silver was as good as gold, and that the free coinage of silver would be a benefit to the country.

**Brooklyn Travellers at the Mercy of Careless Guards.**

The Stations Leaky and the Waiting-Rooms Stuffy and Dirty.

Accommodations Generally Poor on the Union and Kings County Lines.

Causes of complaint against the management of the Brooklyn Union Elevated company seem to be multiplicity. A sign posted on the station on the company's lines says that smoking on platforms and in cars is positively prohibited. As in the case of many other rules made by the management its enforcement is not insisted upon, and it is a common thing to see men smoking upon the car platforms.

The train guards, as a rule, are unkind and untidy. There are some who are polite and accommodating, but that sort seems to be in the minority. A tidy-looking guard is a rarity. As a rule, their uniforms are threadbare, greasy and faded.

In a Broadway train yesterday morning a very old lady inquired of the guard if a certain stop was the Broadway ferry station. "Now, faint the ferry station," was the gruff reply of the guard, as he slammed the door to her face. It often happens that a consequent passenger is frequently carried beyond their destination.

But these little shortcomings might be overlooked if they were the only sources of complaint. The "L" road patrons have other grievances. One of them is about the dirty little coaches called stations at along the lines, particularly on the Fifth avenue, Broadway and the Hudson river lines.

At the Northern avenue station of the Hudson river line the windows look as if they hadn't been cleaned since last spring. They are grimy with dust, soot and smoke. Here and there a window pane is missing or cracked and a piece of cardboard or an old rag is supposed to keep out the cold.

A similar condition of affairs exists at the Summer avenue, Driggs street, Evergreen and Wyckoff avenue stations. The latter named looks a little worse than the others, probably because it is the end of the line. The platform is used as a sort of storehouse.

At several stations water has dripped through the roof and afterwards frozen in spaces of from 2 to 10 feet square, making walking about the platforms dangerous to life and limb. There are a dozen or more stations where a passenger is at present in danger of being injured by the water and ice.

All the way to Greenwood Cemetery on the Fifth avenue line are these unsightly-looking box-like station-houses at Third, Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth streets. The Fulton street station is another. It is not much larger than a good-sized dry-goods store, and is approached by two long flights of stairs which are at present covered with a layer of mud and sleet several inches thick. Judging from appearances such a thing as climbing the steps seems never to have entered into the heads of the "L" managers.



WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

**RIVER FRONT FACTORY FIRE. WILL CHINA RETALIATE?**

Warehouse on Water Street.

Fire broke out in the four-story brick building at 344 Water street at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, and within ten minutes the entire building was in flames.

The building is occupied by J. T. Evans, a dealer in old paper and rags, and every floor was weighed down with that combustible merchandise.

It was because of that that the blaze gained such headway.

The flames burned through the rear of Evans's place and communicated to the building 51 Cherry street.

Fifteen Italian rag-sorters in Evans's employ had a narrow escape, and reached a place of safety only through a scuttles on the roof of the rag warehouses.

The fire broke out on the south street, in the immediate vicinity, in readiness to throw powerful streams on the fire in case of necessity.

World's Fair Bill Passed.

Senate Concurs in Assembly's Sunday Amendment and All.

**NEWARK'S DROWNED WOMAN WAS Rich Miss Libbie Steckel.**

She Had Money and Costly Diamonds When She Left Home.

Her Body Identified by Dr. Foster, of Rockaway, N. J.

SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

NEWARK, N. J., March 22.—The body of the woman found drowned in the Passaic river was today identified by Dr. Foster, of Rockaway, N. J., as that of Miss Libbie Steckel, thirty-five years old. He declined to give full particulars as to the reasons or manner of her disappearance.

She had, when she left home, a large sum of money in her possession, a diamond ring worth \$450 and a gold watch and chain. Dr. Foster visited Police Headquarters, and Sup't. Brown says now that all the indications point to foul play.

Dr. Foster said Miss Steckel belonged to a prominent family in Rockaway, she left home Saturday last, he said, and was not seen afterwards by her friends. He is inclined to believe that she met with foul play. When the body was taken from the river neither money nor valuables were found on it.

Dr. Foster said that his sister-in-law was of high character, and he attributed her death to her misfortune. He positively refused to say what was the nature of her misfortune.

After giving the Morgue correct directions to prepare the body for burial Dr. Foster visited County Physician Wrightson and Police Headquarters.

Sup't. Brown said to an Evening World reporter that he was not in possession of all the facts surrounding the disappearance of the woman from her home.

The body will be conveyed to Rockaway, where the funeral will take place. Dr. Foster returned home this afternoon.

County Physician Wrightson will hold an autopsy some time during the day to determine the cause of death. No trace of an about an inch in length over the right eye of the corpse, which could have been made by a blow from a blunt instrument or by the body coming in contact with an object in the water.

The coronal beats which ran between Newark and Rockaway through the Passaic river, the place where the body was found. This is regarded as significant by those who entertain the theory of foul play.

It was thought that the woman might have been forcibly placed on board of one of the canal-boats, and, after being assaulted and robbed, was thrown overboard.

When her body was found the face was completely covered with mud, indicating that her head had struck in the mud at the bottom of the river.

Another suspicious fact was that the woman's shoes and stockings were missing as well as her hat. No trace of these things have been found along the bank of the river or the Passaic flats.